

# Johnson House, Cundy Street, Belgravia, City of Westminster



## Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report



September 2011

**Client: Berkeley Homes  
(Urban Renaissance)Ltd.**

Issue No: 1  
OA Job No: 4994  
NGR: TQ 28458 78627





Client Name: Berkeley Homes (Urban Renaissance) Ltd.  
Client Ref No:  
Document Title: Johnson House, Cundy Street, Belgravia, City of Westminster  
Document Type: Evaluation and Watching Brief Report  
Issue/Version Number: 1  
Grid Reference: TQ 28458 78627  
Planning Reference: 10/05666/FULL  
OA Job Number: 4994  
Site Code: JOH 11  
Invoice Code: JOH EV  
Receiving Museum: Museum of London  
Museum Accession No: JOH 11  
Event No:

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Katrina Anker Project Officer	David Score Senior Project Manager	David Score Senior Project Manager	

Document File Location X:\JOH 11\_ Johnson House Belgravia\Reports  
Graphics File Location \\Samba-1\invoice codes i thru q\J\_codes  
Illustrated by Markus Dylewski, Lucy Offord and Jane Smallridge

**Disclaimer:**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2011

Janus House  
Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800

e: oasouth@thehumanjourney.net

f: +44 (0) 1865 793496

w: oasouth.thehumanjourney.net

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627





# Johnson House, Cundy Street, Belgravia, City of Westminster

## *Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report*

*Written by Katrina Anker*

*with contributions from Vix Hughes, Leigh Allen, John Cotter, Ian Scott and Ruth Shaffrey*

*Illustrated by Markus Dylewski, Lucy Offord and Jane Smallridge*

### Table of Contents

<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	5
1.2 Topography and geology.....	5
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	5
1.4 Potential.....	7
<b>2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology.....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 General aims.....	8
2.2 Specific aims and objectives.....	8
2.3 Methodology.....	8
<b>3 Results.....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Presentation of results.....	10
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	10
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits.....	10
3.4 Trench Descriptions and Interpretation.....	10
3.5 Watching Brief.....	13
3.6 Finds summary.....	13
<b>4 Discussion.....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	14
4.2 Overall Interpretation.....	14
4.3 Significance.....	14
<b>Appendix A. Evaluation Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Appendix B. Watching Brief Test Pit Descriptions and Context Inventory.....</b>	<b>21</b>



---

<b>Appendix C. Matrices.....</b>	<b>23</b>
C.1 Trench 1.....	23
C.2 Trench 2.....	23
C.3 Trench 3.....	23
C.4 Trench 4.....	24
C.5 Trench 5.....	24
<b>Appendix D. Finds Reports.....</b>	<b>25</b>
D.1 Pottery.....	25
D.2 Clay Pipe.....	26
D.3 Glass.....	27
D.4 Stone .....	28
D.5 Bone brush head.....	28
<b>Appendix E. Acknowledgements.....</b>	<b>29</b>
E.1 OA Project Team.....	29
<b>Appendix F. Bibliography and References.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Appendix G. Summary of Site Details.....</b>	<b>31</b>



---

## List of Figures

- Fig. 1            Site location
- Fig. 2            Trench and test pit location plan
- Fig. 3            Plan of Trenches 1 and 2, sections 101 and 201
- Fig. 4            Plan of Trenches 3, 4 and 5, sections 301, 401 and 501
- Plate 1           Trench 2
- Plate 2           Trench 5



## Summary

*In August 2011, Oxford Archaeology conducted a trial trench evaluation at Johnson House, Cundy Street, Belgravia, City of Westminster. This work was preceded by an earlier phase of geotechnical and environmental test pitting, monitored by watching brief in May 2011. This report details the findings of both investigations.*

*The site of Johnson House has been extensively affected by Victorian terraced housing, the construction of the District and Circle Underground line, bombing during World War II and the construction of Johnson House. These previous events have truncated the underlying geology and therefore any earlier archaeological deposits that may have been present within the site.*

*During the evaluation, five 10 x 2 m trenches were excavated around the site at random locations. The site had been badly affected by a nearby V1 flying bomb strike in World War II and all trenches contained evidence for the extensive demolition clearance that occurred after the war. Remains of Victorian cellars or basements associated with the former terraced housing were recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. These remains consisted of brick walls, some concrete rendered and a possible associated flag stone floor (Trench 2). A possible lime mortar mixing pit that may pre-date the Victorian remains was discovered at the base of Trench 2. A single, substantial, brick built wall, probably Victorian and modern soakaway were recorded in Trench 4. Trench 5 contained Victorian remains consisting of a brick-built soakaway, truncated brick walls possibly the remains of an outhouse and a granite sett surface.*

*The watching brief encountered a similar sequence of deposits to those recorded in the evaluation trenches. Three brick built structures, probably dating to the mid 19th century and associated with Victorian cellars or basements were observed, as well as an area of granite sett surfacing, probably the same deposit recorded in Trench 5. There was also evidence of disturbance from the construction of Johnson House itself.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between the 24th - 30th August 2011, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Johnson House, Cundy Street in the City of Westminster, London. The work was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Urban Renaissance) Ltd and was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning reference: 10/05666/FULL). In May of 2011, OA had also undertaken a watching brief during geotechnical investigations at the same site. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, produced by OA (OA, 2011), and agreed with Rob Whytehead, acting on behalf of City of Westminster Borough Council.
- 1.1.2 The site lies within Belgravia in the City of Westminster and is bounded by Cundy Street to the south-west, Ebury Square to the south-east, Semley Place to the north-east and Ebury Street to the north-west. It is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 28458 78627 (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.3 The site is currently occupied by Johnson House, an eight storey residential block with a single storey basement in the centre of the site. The District and Circle Underground lines pass under the northern corner of the site.

### 1.2 Topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is roughly flat, lying at approximately 7 m above Ordnance Datum (OD). It is situated approximately 665 m to the north of the river Thames and c 300 m south-west of the ancient River Westbourne.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises Kempton Park gravel terrace (British Geological Survey, Sheet 270).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site and a wider 1 km study area has been described in detail in the Historic Environment Assessment (MOLA, 2010), which should be read in conjunction with this document, and is briefly summarised below.
- 1.3.2 No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the site.

#### ***Prehistoric period (c. 700 000 BC - AD 43)***

- 1.3.3 A number of isolated Palaeolithic finds have been recorded in the wider study area. These consist of flint flakes and two flint axes, both recovered c 600 m to the east and c 780 m to the south of the site.
- 1.3.4 Mesolithic peat deposits, possibly representing a temporary land surface, have been recorded c 95 m to the south-east. A Mesolithic flint core recovered c 420 m to the west and possible flint from this period c 470 m to the south of the site, indicate activity in the general area.
- 1.3.5 A Neolithic findspot of a flint axe c 780 m to the south of the site indicates limited activity within the wider area.
- 1.3.6 A possible Bronze Age cremation was recorded during an evaluation in 2006 at Montrose House c 880 m to the north of the site. Several other findspots confirm Bronze Age activity in the wider area. A dagger was recovered c 140 m to the north, a



sword, spear and dagger were recovered c 780 m to the south and, during the construction of Chelsea Bridge in the 19th century, c 675 m to the south, a number of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age artefacts were recovered, possibly indicative of ritual deposition within the Thames.

### ***Roman***

- 1.3.7 The current understanding of Roman activity in the area is poor, consisting of several findspots only. A Roman coin was found c 810 m to the south-west of the site and two spearheads, sheaths, shoe and a vessel were recorded c 780 m to the south of the site. King's Road, c 300 m to the north-west of the site, is thought to follow the projected line of a major Roman road from Londinium. Although the road is likely to have attracted settlement and other associated activity, there is no evidence for settlement in the immediate vicinity of the site.

### ***Early medieval period (AD410 - 1066)***

- 1.3.8 It is likely that by the 9th - 10th century the site lay within the manor of Eia (later known as Ebury), mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086). The manor was bounded to the north by the Roman road from Silchester to London (Bayswater Road and Oxford Street), to the south by the Thames, to the west by the Westbourne river and to the east by the Tyburn. Two possible locations for the settlement focus have been proposed. The first is at the junction of Buckingham Palace Road and Semley Place, c 110 m to the east of the site, the second is beside the manor house of Ebury, which is thought to be located just to the south-east of the site. The site falls within an 'Area of Special Archaeological Priority' due to the likely location of the Saxon and medieval settlement of Ebury.

### ***Later medieval period (AD 1066 - 1485)***

- 1.3.9 By around 1080 the manor of Ebury had been given to the monks of Westminster Abbey. The manor house and settlement grew to the south-east of the site and may have extended into the development area.

### ***Post medieval period (AD 1485-present)***

- 1.3.10 In 1536, King Henry VIII acquired the manor of Ebury. By this stage, the farm of Ebury covered over 400 acres of meadow and pasture.
- 1.3.11 The 1723 Plan of the Parish of St George, Hanover Square, shows the site comprised an open field with a small building of unknown function located along the western edge. A small trackway is also shown running through the southern part of the site.
- 1.3.12 Rocque's map of 1746 shows farm buildings labelled as Avery Farm (Ebury Farm) located within the site. Potentially, within the south-western boundary of the site is also the site of a chapel. No documentary evidence exists that describes the chapel and it is unknown if it contained burial vaults or an associated burial ground. No mention is made of the chapel, or a burial ground, in the 1896 survey of London burial grounds by Mrs Basil Holmes.
- 1.3.13 By the time of Horwood's map in 1799, the site had been cleared of earlier buildings and a military hospital lay in the north-west corner of the site. To the south of the hospital is a small house fronting onto Five Fields Row (Ebury Street) and a small building with an open area surrounding it is located in the south-west corner of the site, possibly the chapel seen on Rocque's map. It is not known whether the hospital had an associated burial ground, but any remnants of this may have been removed during the



probable cut-and-cover construction of the District and Circle line. The eastern part of the site is an open area, part of Avery Green.

- 1.3.14 Greenwood's map of 1824-6 shows development along the southern and eastern boundary of the site, probably terraced housing.
- 1.3.15 The Ordnance Survey map of 1869 shows that by this stage the Metropolitan and District Railway (District and Circle Line) had been constructed through the northern corner of the site and all buildings within the area demolished. Terraced housing fronted onto Ebury St, Little Ebury St (Cundy St), Ebury Square and Flask Row (Semley Place). The central part of the site comprised back yards and outhouses associated with the terraced housing.
- 1.3.16 By the 1894 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, several large buildings had been constructed in the northern part of the site.
- 1.3.17 The site remained relatively unchanged until World War II when Ebury Square was hit by a V1 flying bomb. The London Bomb Damage map illustrates extensive damage within the site and it is possible that the crater caused by this bomb may have extended into the south-east of the site. The Ordnance Survey map of 1950 shows the site to be completely clear of buildings, presumably demolished due to the bomb damage. By the time of the 1954 Ordnance Survey map, Johnson House had been constructed and the site remained unchanged up to the present day.

## **1.4 Potential**

- 1.4.1 Although highly truncated in the areas of the basement, Underground line and buried services, it was possible that pockets of undisturbed archaeological deposits may have survived. In addition to anticipated deposits associated with the Victorian terraced houses situated on the site, there was potential for remains from the prehistoric through to modern period. In particular, surviving archaeological deposits related to the Saxon and medieval settlement of Ebury may have survived within the site. Furthermore, it was possible that remains associated with the post-medieval chapel and military hospital located within the site boundary may have been present, along with their potential burial grounds.



## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to:

- (i) determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains which may survive between areas of known truncation;
- (ii) determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- (iii) determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;
- (iv) determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- (v) determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
- (vi) assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
- (vii) determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- (viii) determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity;
- (ix) determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

### 2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation are to:

- (i) inform the planning process as to the presence/absence of archaeological remains and the potential significance of these with relation to local and regional policies.

### 2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) stated six trenches measuring 10 x 2 m, representing an approximate 3% sample, were to be excavated at random accessible locations around Johnson House by mechanical excavator (OA, 2011) (Fig. 2).

2.3.2 Where necessary, trenches were relocated upon arrival at site to avoid services. Trench 6 could not be excavated due to access restrictions along the eastern side of Johnson House; where possible, the remaining trenches were extended to compensate.

2.3.3 The trenches were excavated using an eight tonne 360 degree excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the direct supervision of an attending archaeologist. The overburden was removed to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the natural geology, whichever was encountered first.

2.3.4 Access to trenches was only permitted to a maximum safe working depth of 1 m (or less), however, shoring was available if encountered archaeological deposits merited further investigation.

2.3.5 During the watching brief, a total of 20 test pits were excavated around Johnson House for environmental (ETP) and structural assessment (TP). Five environmental test pits were targeted for archaeological monitoring but test pits excavated at the same time were also inspected. Consequently 17 test pits were monitored by an attending



archaeologist (Fig. 2). The Test Pits were excavated using a 3 tonne 360 degree excavator fitted with a toothed bucket.

- 2.3.6 Recording of archaeological features and deposits was in accordance with the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (1994).

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of both the evaluation and watching brief are presented below. Detailed context descriptions are presented in the context inventory (Appendix A and B) and within the descriptive text in Section 3.2 and 3.3 where appropriate.
- 3.1.2 Trench matrices are presented in Appendix C and finds reports in Appendix D.

#### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The investigation revealed the natural gravel at between 5.28 and 4.93 m OD in the base of three trenches (2, 3 and 4). In Trench 3, the gravel was overlain by a natural brickearth deposit, recorded at a depth of 5.67 m OD (1.40 m below current ground level). This brickearth deposit was also recorded in Trench 5 at 5.72 m OD and it is possible that it was truncated away in the remaining trenches. The natural was not reached in Trench 1, which was excavated only to a depth of approximately 1 m due to the instability of the deposits (see below).
- 3.2.2 On the whole, the trenches were relatively stable, despite the presence of substantial loose, demolition rubble, although the stability of Trench 5 was compromised by heavy rain, which caused localised collapse in places along the trench. Trench 1, however, was extremely unstable due to a large, loose, sandy deposit at the north-western end of the trench. This deposit repeatedly collapsed into the trench during mechanical excavation, undermining the sides. The trench sides could not be stepped or battered due to the confined area and excavation ceased, in agreement with Robert Whytehead, Archaeology Advisor, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), before natural geology was reached.
- 3.2.3 No deposits considered to have palaeoenvironmental potential were encountered in the evaluation or watching brief.

#### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 No remains pre-dating the post-medieval/Victorian period were discovered in any of the trenches. There was no evidence for remains associated with a medieval settlement and no clear evidence for remains associated with the post-medieval hospital or chapel.
- 3.3.2 In all trenches, demolished remains of post-medieval brick work associated with the cellars of Victorian terraced houses were recorded. These remains have truncated the natural brickearth and gravels. A similar pattern of brickwork and rubble deposits were recorded in nine of the watching brief test pits.

#### 3.4 Trench Descriptions and Interpretation

##### *Trench 1 (Fig. 3 Trench 1, section 101)*

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5 m below current ground level. Further excavation was not possible for health and safety reasons (see Section 3.2.2). The truncated remains of two NW-SE aligned walls were recorded within the trench (104 and 105). Although the base of the walls were not found, it seems likely that these walls, recorded at a depth of 6 m and 6.70 m OD, are the remains of cellar walls associated with the Victorian terraced houses recorded within the site fronting onto

Ebury Square. Both walls were overlain by a loose light grey brown silty clay deposit with frequent yellow and red brick and ceramic building material (CBM) fragments.

**Trench 2 (Fig. 3 Trench 2, section 201. Plate 1)**

- 3.4.2 Two walls (203 and 209) crossed the trench on NW-SE alignments at approximate right angles to the street. One wall was completely removed by the machine (203). Associated concrete rendered walls were found along the eastern trench edge (204, 208, 210) and the remains of a possible flag stone floor was observed associated with layer 212 and wall 204 at a depth of 5.30 m OD. A small culvert (214), constructed from red frogged bricks placed side by side on edge, ran at a NW-SE alignment up to wall 210. The culvert was approximately 0.22 m wide and capped with similar bricks. These features are likely to be associated with Victorian cellars of terraced houses fronting onto Ebury Street.
- 3.4.3 A small, probably discrete feature (215) was partially exposed within the trench. Feature 215, interpreted as a pit, was filled with a whitish grey compact deposit, possibly lime mortar and overlain by wall 203. The pit may be the remains of a lime mortar mixing pit. Whether the pit is associated with the Victorian buildings or earlier remains could not be ascertained.

**Trench 3 (Fig. 4 Trench 3, section 301)**

- 3.4.4 Natural gravels were encountered within this trench at a depth of 5.27 m OD. The gravels were overlain by a thin deposit of brickearth; a mid brown silty clay with occasional un-struck flints. Samples of the brickearth, extracted by the machine, were examined for worked flints; none were detected. The brickearth had been heavily truncated by the construction of the Victorian buildings, surviving only in thin isolated patches within the trench to a maximum thickness of 0.22 m.
- 3.4.5 A 0.60 m wide linear construction cut was observed in the base of the trench, cutting the natural gravels. This feature, with a square extension to its south-east side, contained a dark grey silty clay with occasional CBM fragments and flecks of mortar and is likely to be associated with walls 304 and 310 and may be the truncated remains of a wall foundation cut.
- 3.4.6 The remains of two walls (304 and 310) were recorded within the trench. Both were constructed from red brick and are most likely associated with Victorian cellars fronting onto Cundy Street. The construction cut (306) for wall 304 could be seen at the eastern end of the trench.
- 3.4.7 A loose dark grey silty clay deposit, with occasional CBM brick rubble fragments and occasional flecks of mortar, abutted the walls (307 and 311) infilling the cellar. Overlying this was a friable dark grey black silty clay with frequent red and yellow brick fragments, mortar and charcoal (303). This deposit also contained occasional fragments of rusted metal including a scaffold tube, the rusted remains of an iron bucket and an iron bed head frame, probably Edwardian (not retained). The charcoal and domestic finds within this trench may suggest more extensive WWII bomb damage within this area of the site.

**Trench 4 (Fig. 4 Trench 4, section 401)**

- 3.4.8 Natural gravel was encountered at the base of Trench 4 between 5.28 and 4.93 m OD.



- 3.4.9 A single NW-SE aligned wall (406) and a modern soakaway (410) was recorded within the trench. At the northern end of the trench was a live modern service. Excavation ceased in this area at a depth of 6.48 m OD to avoid damaging the service.
- 3.4.10 Wall 406, located in the middle of the trench, survived to a depth of at least 1.5 m. It was constructed from red and orange bricks, representing differential firing, and bonded with a light grey mortar. The wall was abutted by three layers of compact made ground, 405, a firm dark grey silty clay with rare small fragments of CBM and mortar flecks, 404, a friable light grey mortar with light brown silty clay lenses and 403, a firm light brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. The wall is of similar construction and dimensions to those in Trench 2 that were interpreted as being associated with Victorian cellars. This wall may, however, be associated with buildings pre-dating the construction of the District and Circle line as the historic maps show no development within this area after this period. Although there is no evidence, it remains a possibility that the wall may be associated with the military hospital, or perhaps associated with the cut-and-cover of the railway
- 3.4.11 The southern end of the trench was defined by a series of rubble deposits, 409, 408 and 407 that butt up against wall 406. These loose deposits may represent a series of levelling layers, perhaps associated with the construction of the Underground line.
- 3.4.12 At the southern end of the trench was a modern un-mortared circular yellow brick structure (410), interpreted as a soakaway. A modern 16 inch ceramic pipe fed into soakaway from the east. The soakaway was approximately 2 m in diameter and 2 m deep, reaching the natural gravel. The relationship with deposits 407 and 408 was difficult to determine, however it appeared that 410 cut through 408 and 409. Deposit 407 may have been levelled around the *in situ* structure. The yellow frogged bricks used to construct the soakaway were similar to those used in the construction of Johnson House suggesting a contemporary date.

**Trench 5 (Fig. 4 Trench 5, section 501. Plate 2)**

- 3.4.13 Trench 5 was situated in the modern paved area to the north of Johnson House. The natural brickearth (510) was encountered at the southern end of the trench at a depth of 5.94 m OD. This deposit, visible for 2.5 m, survived to a maximum thickness of 0.60 m and had been truncated by Victorian remains.
- 3.4.14 Feature 511, a single width curved brick structure, cut through the brickearth at the base of the trench. This structure was visible to a maximum height of 1.10 m. The base of the feature was not reached within the trench due to health and safety concerns regarding the stability of the trench side and the proximity to the Underground line. The curvature of the wall in the base of the trench suggests the feature had a diameter of at least 2 m. It was filled with a loose dark grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel, CBM and slate fragments and has been interpreted as a possible soakaway.
- 3.4.15 The fragmentary base of a red brick wall, 504, bonded with dark grey mortar, possibly Portland cement mortar, also cut through deposit (510). Its relationship with wall 505 could not be determined as it was cut by an iron service pipe (507).
- 3.4.16 Layer 515 butted up against the side of wall 511. This deposit consists of loose mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel, mortar and CBM and was interpreted as a backfill or levelling deposit. It was overlain by concrete layer 514. The concrete layer did not span the entire length of the trench, stopping just beyond wall 511. It is possible that the concrete layer had once been part of the capping for 511 which subsequently collapsed.





- 3.4.17 At the southern end of the trench, a substantial concrete slab was recorded (517). The slab was cut by service 507. On top of the concrete slab was a yellow and red brick wall (508), partially removed in the centre of the trench by both the service cut and machine. This wall was bonded with Portland cement mortar and may represent the remains of the Victorian outbuildings associated with the houses fronting onto Flask Row (Semley Place). A granite sett layer (513), and brick and stone layer (506) butted up against the wall. The setts consisted of irregular shaped blocks of granite, c 200 x 100 x 100 mm, with no visible bonding and probably formed an external yard area at the rear of the properties fronting Flask Row (Semley Place). These setts are likely to be the same as the granite sett layer observed in ETP1.
- 3.4.18 Directly overlying the granite setts was a single layer of bricks with occasional stone cobbles in the west facing section, also with no evidence of bonding (506). This layer may be a later yard surface, replacing granite sett surface 513. Neither the granite sett surface, nor the brick and stone surface extended to the north of wall 508 which was most likely the internal area associated with structure 508. Two deposits were recorded within this possible internal area; a firm dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional small pebbles (518) which was overlain by a rubble layer of red and yellow frogged bricks (519).
- 3.4.19 Both layer 519 and the brick and stone surface, 506, were overlain by a layer of tarmacadam (512) which is likely to represent the initial outside surface at the time of the construction of Johnson House. This deposit was overlain by a thin layer of concrete (503), which was cut by a modern gas service (502). Service 502 and layer 503 were overlain by the sandy bedding layer (501) for the current concrete paving slab surface (509).

### 3.5 Watching Brief

- 3.5.1 The watching brief uncovered three brick structures, probably walls, seen in ETP2, TP4 and TP6 and an external granite sett surface, seen in ETP1. The walls were seen at a depth of approximately 0.5-0.65m below ground level. ETP2 contained an arched structure at 0.9m depth which may be part of a passageway or subterranean cellar / basement. The structures appear to be either parallel or perpendicular to the current boundary walls which follow the outline of the early to mid 19th century plot. The granite sett surface encountered in ETP1 is likely to be the same as the surface in Trench 5.

### 3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 All finds recovered are late post-medieval in date. Detailed descriptions of the finds can be found in Appendix D.



## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The results of the evaluation and watching brief are considered to be a reliable indicator of the archaeological deposits that survive within the Johnson House site. Conditions were generally good, and although periodic heavy rain was encountered during the evaluation, visibility during machine excavation was good.

### 4.2 Overall Interpretation

- 4.2.1 The evaluation and watching brief has determined that there is no conclusive evidence for any archaeological remains surviving at Johnson House earlier than the 18th century. The trenches demonstrated that the truncated remains of brick built walls survive across the site. The walls were at roughly right angles or parallel with the surrounding streets and are likely to be the remains of cellars or basement levels associated with the Victorian terraced houses that occupied the site prior to its clearance after WWII bomb damage..
- 4.2.2 Johnson House and the earlier Victorian construction, including the Underground, has truncated the natural underlying geology across the site. Small pockets of brickearth overlying the gravel were recorded in two trenches, but these deposits were also truncated by previous construction. This construction is likely to have completely truncated away the horizon where all but the deepest of earlier archaeological remains, if present, would have been preserved. No isolated findspots were discovered that could suggest the possible presence of earlier remains and it seems likely that the absence of earlier archaeological remains within the trenches is an accurate reflection of the site as a whole.

### 4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The Victorian remains, predominantly consisting of remnant walls associated with cellars and/or basements of the terraced housing that once occupied the site, are of local historical interest.



## APPENDIX A. EVALUATION TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
The north end of the trench consisted of a modern sand deposit. This deposit was loose and unstable, causing the sides of the trench to collapse. The deposit was only excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20 m due to health and safety concerns regarding the stability of the trench. The sandy deposit was overlying a brick rubble deposit, possibly associated with the levelling of bomb damaged houses. This trench was situated closest to the location of a WWII V1 bomb strike just outside of the site limits. The trench was extended beyond its intended 10 m length to attempt to compensate for un-excavated Trench 6.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.2
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	14
Contexts						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil. Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional medium tree roots.		
102	Layer		>1.2	Loose mid yellow sand.		
103	Layer	>8	2	Loose light grey brown silty clay with frequent yellow and red brick rubble. Demolition rubble probably associated with 1940s bomb damage.		
104	Struct	0.48	>0.3	Brick wall consisting of at least two courses of red bricks bonded with light grey mortar. Not fully exposed due to health and safety concerns regarding the stability of the trench.		
105	Struct	0.46	>0.3	Brick wall consisting of at least two courses of red bricks bonded with light grey mortar. Not fully exposed due to health and safety concerns regarding the stability of the trench. General dimensions of bricks 225 x 105 x 58 mm. Combination of frogged and un-frogged bricks.		

Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
The remains of Victorian cellar walls were recorded within the trench. A brick constructed drain was also noted at the base of the trench cut into the natural gravels. This drain is likely associated with the Victorian cellars. In addition, a small pit, partially exposed was noted. This may be the remains of a possible lime mortar mixing pit, however further investigation was not possible as the feature was at the bottom of the 1.8 m deep trench.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	10
Contexts						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date



201	Layer	>10	0.3	Topsoil associated with landscaping surrounding the current Johnson House. Friable mid grey sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and occasional fragments of brick and tile rubble.		
202	Layer	>10	0.7	Rubble deposit. Light grey brown sandy silt with lenses of ashy mid grey brown silt. Frequent fragments of yellow brick and occasional red and white modern tiles (building rubble associated with the construction of Johnson House).		
203	Struct	1	>0.8	Red and yellow frogged brick wall bonded with concrete mortar. Substantial dividing wall. Cellar wall.		
204	Struct	1.2	1.1	Brick wall rendered with concrete. Red bricks visible through broken render. Back (?) wall of cellar.		
205	Layer	>1	0.3	Loose light yellow brown sandy gravel. Gravel deposit associated with the construction of Johnson House - possible levelling layer?		
206	Struct	1.2	0.7	Red and yellow frogged bricks, appear to be of standard size. Bonded with grey mortar. Remains of possible cellar wall. Associated with 202.		
207	Layer	2.2	1.1	Loose light grey mortar-rich deposit with frequent fragments of brick rubble and stone. Rubble infill of cellar. Levelling/consolidation deposit after demolition of building.		
208	Struct	1.6	1.1	Concrete rendered brick wall. Render broken in places. Probably similar to 204. Possible back wall of cellar.		
209	Struct	0.44	0.66	Red and yellow brick wall. Bonded with light grey mortar. Similar to 203, but fully removed by machine. Likely an cellar wall division between houses. Butts 208.		
210	Struct	>1	>0.6	Concrete rendered wall. No bricks visible through render, but likely to be of similar construction to 208 and 204. Abutted by mortar rubble deposit 211.		
211	Layer	>2.4	1.3	Loose, light grey mortar deposit with frequent fragments of brick rubble and stone. The deposit is a levelling/consolidation deposit infilling the cellar after demolition. The deposit is likely to have derived from the demolished building.		
212	Layer	2.6	0.22	Dark grey sandy clay deposit. Stone slabs sat on this deposit which was level with the base of wall 204 (floor).		



213	Layer			Natural. Light yellow brown sandy gravel consisting of frequent small rounded and sub rounded pebbles.		
214	Struct	0.22	>0.15	Brick constructed culvert associated with cellar. NW-SE aligned. Sides constructed from bricks place on length edge and capped with single bricks placed side by side along the length of the drain. Does not appear to have a base brick. Bricks appear to be frogged.		
215	Cut	c 0.5		Feature partially exposed in plan at the base of the trench. Extends under the western trench side and wall 203. Possible lime mortar mixing pit. Filled by 216.		
216	Fill	c 0.5		Fill of 215. Compact light grey white mortar(?).		
217	Struct	0.25	1.2	Red and yellow brick wall. Possibly an internal division within a cellar. Slight curve to the wall. Possible vaulting within the cellar?		

Trench 3						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
Trench contained remains of Victorian cellars. Upper rubble infill deposit may be associated with 1940s bomb damage.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	10
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
301	Layer	>10	0.24	Modern Tarmacadam. Layer for the current car parking area outside the southern main entrance to Johnson House.		
302	Layer	>10	0.14	Concrete layer which may represent an earlier car park surface. The tarmacadam layer, 300, overlies this deposit.		
303	Layer	>10	0.98	Rubble layer, possibly comprised of demolition refuse associated with 1940s bomb damage. Friable dark grey black silty clay with frequent red and yellow brick fragments, mortar and fragments of metal including scaffolding, rusted remains of an iron bucket and an iron bed head frame.	Bed head or foot	Late Victorian or Edwardian
304	Struct	0.44	0.52	Red brick wall contained within construction cut 306.		



305	Fill	0.24	0.2	Fill of 306. Firm dark grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel. Backfill around wall 304.		
306	Cut	0.76	>0.2	Construction cut for wall 304. Gradual sloping sides and flat base. Filled by 305 and 304.		
307	Layer	4	0.08	Loose dark grey silty clay with occasional CBM brick rubble fragments and occasional flecks of mortar. Rubble infill of cellars. Same as 311.		
308	Fill	0.8	0.12	Fill of 309. Firm dark grey silty clay with occasional CBM fragments and occasional flecks of mortar.		
309	Cut	0.8	0.12	Cut of linear feature. Not fully excavated. Possible construction cut. Filled by 308.		
310	Struct	1	1.14	Red brick wall. Cellar wall.		
311	Layer	2.2	0.92	Loose dark grey silty clay with occasional CBM brick rubble fragments and occasional flecks of mortar. Rubble infill of cellars. Same as 307.		
312	Layer		0.22	Natural. Mid brown silty clay with occasional un-struck flints. No evidence of worked flints within the deposit. Overlies 313.		
313	Layer			Natural. Light yellow brown sandy gravel with frequent gravel pebbles.		

Trench 4						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench 4 contained a wall and a modern soakaway associated with Johnson House.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	2
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	10
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
401	Layer	>10	0.3	Modern topsoil associated with the current landscaped grassed area on the western side of Johnson house. Friable mid grey sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and occasional fragments of brick rubble.		
402	Layer	>4.95	0.2	Compact light yellow brown gravel with grey lenses of sandy gravel.		
403	Layer	>1.6	0.4	Firm light brown sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded pebbles. More gravelly towards the base.		
404	Layer	>1.6	0.12	Friable light grey mortar with light brown		



				silty clay lenses.		
405	Layer	>1.6	0.84	Firm dark grey silty clay with rare small fragments of CBM and mortar flecks.		
406	Struct	0.6	>1.6	Red and orange brick wall. Western foundations for wall still visible at base of trench. Bonded with light grey lime (?) mortar. Brick sizes c 100 x 240 x 65 mm. Very well bonded – cannot be easily removed from bonding.		
407	Layer	>4.4	0.6	Loose light grey mortar and silt with frequent fragments of CBM, including whole orange and yellow bricks. Frequent fine tree roots. Possible levelling layer.		
408	Layer	>3.5	0.7	Loose light yellow brown silty clay with lenses of mortar and crushed CBM fragments. Levelling layer.		
409	Layer	>3.5	0.66	Loose light grey mortar with frequent mortar and CBM fragments. Demolition debris possibly associated with bomb damage and/or construction of the Tube line.		
410	Struct	1.5	1.5	Circular yellow brick structure constructed from similar yellow frogged bricks as Johnson House. Brick sizes c 220 x 105 x 65 mm. Modern ceramic pipe feeding into the structure from the direction of the brick built covered structure to the east. Capped with concrete. Modern soakaway.		
411	Layer			Natural. Light yellow brown sandy gravel.		

Trench 5						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench 5 contained a brick built structure, possible the remains of a soakaway, several brick walls and the remains of a granite sett surface.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	12
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
501	Layer	>10	0.05	Sand base layer for modern paving slabs (509)		
502	Cut	0.5	>0.1	Modern service cut for Gas main. Context number includes the yellow plastic pipe and gravel backfill.		
503	Struct	>10	0.06	Concrete slab situated at southern end of trench.		



504	Struct	0.4	>0.4	Red bricks with dark grey mortar, possibly Portland. NW-SE aligned wall stub in base of trench.		
505	Struct	>0.22	>0.12	Red bricks with grey lime mortar. Brick sizes c 220 x 100 x 65 mm. NE-SW aligned red brick wall.		
506	Struct	>6.5	0.14	Red brick and stone floor.		
507	Pipe	0.4		1950s (?) possible sewage iron 4 inch pipe. Context includes the cut and backfill.		
508	Struct	0.4 0.6	0.5	Red and yellow bricks randomly coursed with Portland rich mortar. Brick sizes c 220-225 x 100 x 60-65 mm. NW-SE aligned wall.		
509	Layer	>10	0.06	Modern concrete paving slabs forming the current paved surface to the north of Johnson House.		
510	Layer			Natural. Mid yellow brown brickearth (?) with occasional gravels.		
511	Struct	3	>1.3	Orange and red bricks forming curving structure of un-mortared bricks containing deposit 516. Arc of brick curve suggests at least a 2 m diameter. Number allocated for cut, wall and fill of soakaway.		
512	Layer	>10	0.1	Tarmacadam layer.		
513	Layer	>6.5	0.2	Granite setts of various sizes. Average dimensions c 200 x 100 x 100 mm. Previous paved surface, likely associated with Victorian buildings. Overlies 514.		
514	Layer	2.8	0.16	Concrete layer. Appears in southern end of trench only.		
515	Layer	>3	0.6	Loose mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel, mortar and CBM. Backfill/levelling deposit.		
516	Layer	3	1.5	Loose dark grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel, CBM and slate fragments. Not fully excavated. Fill of soakaway 512.		
517	Layer	>0.7	>0.50	Concrete slab.		
518	Layer	0.4	0.5	Firm dark grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles.		
519	Layer	>2	0.44	Red and yellow frogged brick rubble deposit. Demolition debris.		





## APPENDIX B. WATCHING BRIEF TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

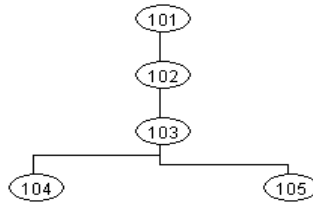
Test Pit	Dimensions (m)	Depth below ground surface (m)	Context Nos.	Description of Archaeological Remains	Finds	Spot-date
<b>Environmental Test Pits</b>						
ETP 1	1.8 x 1.2	2	6-16	At a depth of approximately 0.5m BGL was an external granite sett surface. Below this were a series of layers which contained possible building debris. Probable natural was seen at the base.	Animal bone, clay pipe, coal, shell, slate peg tile, pottery	c 1810-1830?
ETP 2	1.7 x 0.6	1.5	1-5	At a depth of approximately 0.9m BGL was an arched brick structure, aligned NW/SE it was as wide as the trench. It was built of mid red bricks with shallow frogs, possibly hand made – mid C19th? The overlying rubble contained finds.	Glass bottle, pottery	c 1830-1900
ETP 3	1.7 x 1.4	2	17-19	The entire depth of this trench consisted of C20th rubble, related to the adjacent basement ramp and Johnson House.	Leather shoe sole	
ETP 4	2.2 x 1.8	3	26-34	A series of deposits was seen in this trench, which between 1.3m and 2m BGL appeared to be redeposited natural layers and thin bands of grey silty sand.	Animal bone, Iron nail, clay pipe, plastic toy soldier, shell, pottery	c 1840-1900
ETP 5	1.6 x 0.8	1.95	20-25	Much of this area had been cut by the foundation for Johnson House but to the S layers were visible.	-	
<b>Structural Test Pits</b>						
TP 1	1.6 x 1	1.1	35-39	A series of 4 layers was evident below the soil. Disturbance from service pipes seen.	-	
TP 2	2.3 x 1.2	1.08	40-42	A series of 3 layers was evident below the soil.	Clay pipe, shell, pottery	c 1760-1830
TP 3	2.7 x 1.05	0.9	43-46	A series of 4 layers was evident below the soil.	Animal bone, clay pipe, pottery	c 1810-1830
TP 4	2.5 x 1.4	1.05	47-50	A series of 3 layers was	Copper Alloy	



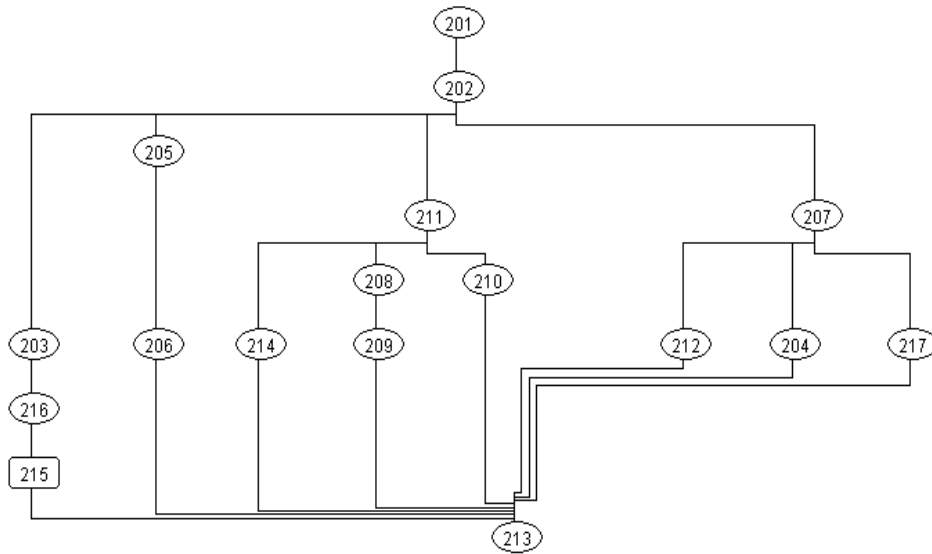
				evident below the soil. A NW/SE aligned brick wall was seen beneath the present boundary wall. The wall was 0.47m wide. The bricks were probably mid C19th, although might be earlier, appeared handmade and bonded with a soft buff coloured mortar. The wall was seen approximately 0.65m BGL (1.16-1.39 down from the top of the boundary wall)	Fork, glass bottle, animal bone	
TP 5	1.3 x 1.2	1	51-52	This test pit encountered only loose rubble, post WWII.	Glass bottle, pottery	c 1650-1750
TP 6	2 x 1.05	0.55	53	Within this trench a 0.33m wide brick wall, over 2m in length, and of a similar construction to the others on site, was seen. The wall was aligned NW/SE parallel to the present boundary wall, and 0.95m NE of the inner face of the boundary wall. The wall was seen at a depth of approximately 0.5m BGL and continued to the NW at a lower depth.	CBM	
TP 7	2.2 x 1.05	1	54-65	This trench showed two series of deposits which were not identical and an interface must exist through the trench. Whether this was an old wall removed or other feature was unclear. The alignment of the interface was NE/SW, perpendicular to the present boundary wall. The deposits were varied.	Animal bone, iron, clay pipe, architectural marble (with letters), worked bone brush head, pottery	c 1830-1900
TP 8	1.4 x 1.3	0.75	35, 52	This test pit encountered only loose rubble, post WWII.	-	
TP 9	1.6 x 1.25	0.7	35, 52	This test pit encountered only loose rubble, post WWII.	Pottery	
TP 10	1.3 x 1.2	1	66	This test pit encountered only loose rubble rich soil deposit below topsoil, post WWII.	Pottery	c 1840-1880

## APPENDIX C. MATRICES

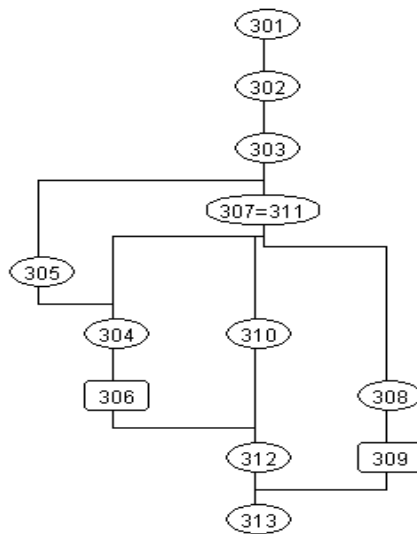
### C.1 Trench 1



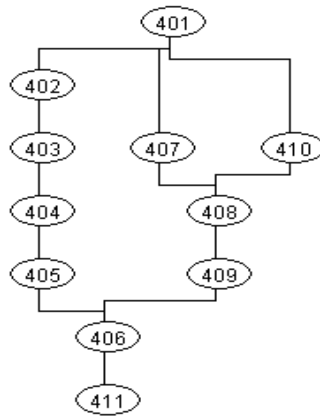
### C.2 Trench 2



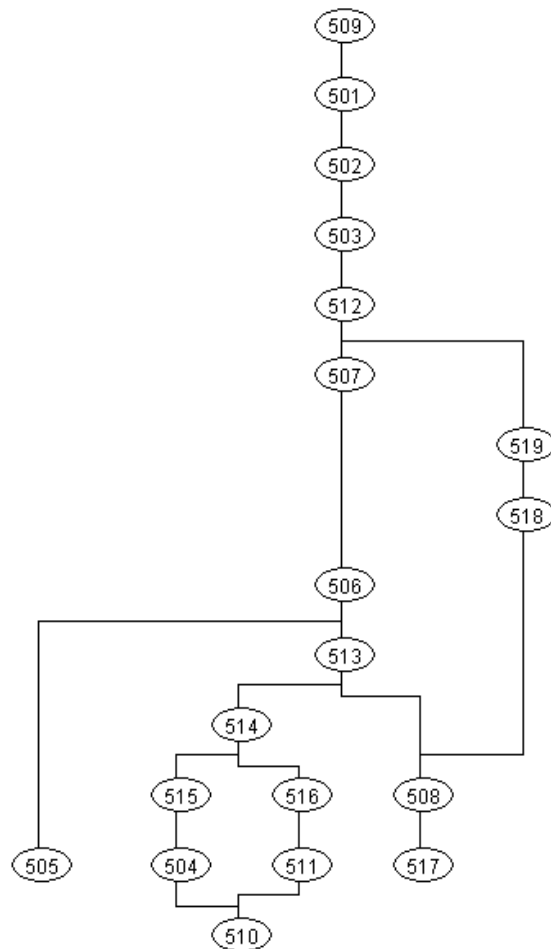
### C.3 Trench 3



### C.4 Trench 4



### C.5 Trench 5



## APPENDIX D. FINDS REPORTS

### D.1 Pottery

*By John Cotter*

#### **Introduction and methodology**

- D.1.1 A total of 56 sherds of pottery weighing 1535 g were recovered from 13 contexts. This is all of post-medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (e.g. decoration etc.). The pottery types recovered are entirely domestic in character.

#### **Date and nature of the assemblage**

- D.1.2 Fuller details are recorded in Table 1 and are simply summarised here. The assemblage is entirely post-medieval - mainly 19th century, and late 18th or early 19th century. Contexts of the latter date are dated by the presence of mass-produced tableware such as transfer-printed Pearlware (mainly c 1810-1830) and Creamware (c 1760-1830). A few pieces of 18th-century tin-glazed earthenware and other post-medieval wares are also present but nothing likely to be earlier than the 17th century. The earliest possible contexts are context 52 dated to c 1650-1750? by an unusual possible dripping pan in yellow-glazed Surrey/Hampshire Border ware - or possibly a similar derivative ware - although an 18th-century date for this may be more likely. A piece of 17th/18th-century German Westerwald stoneware in 43 is probably residual to some extent as the pipe date for this is later. Context 41 has been dated to c 1760-1800? and may well lie within the 18th century although the types present continue into the early 19th century. The pottery types present are typical of later post-medieval sites in London. No further work is recommended.

*Table 1: Pottery*

Context No.	Spot-date	Sherds (No.)	Weig ht (g)	Comments
3	c 1830-1900	9	98	TPW, ENPO. Possibly c1850+
13	c 1810-1830?	3	15	Transfer-printed Pearlware dish bs, Creamware bs (c1760-1830), PMR
14	c 1810-1830?	1	5	Probably Pearlware w transfer
15	c 1810-1830	1	15	Pearlware with transfer-blue saucer with Chinese landscape - good quality
27	c 1840-1900	5	53	TPW including flow-blue decoration. Yellow ware barrel skeuomorph pot, ENPO
40	c 1760-1830	4	24	1x CREA, 1x 18C tin-glazed ware dish bs. Bs London stoneware (LONS) 18C, scrap PMR
41	c 1760-1800?	3	19	2x CREA - early-looking glaze, 1x gilded saucer footring in 18C ?Chinese or possibly English

				porcelain
43	c 1650-1750/75	1	5	Bs Westerwald stoneware large jar or chamberpot with juddered decoration
46	c 1810-1830	5	16	Pearlware with transfer-blue Chinese landscape - good quality. 1x CREA. 2x blue-tint 18C/E19C tin-glazed earthenware (TGW)
52	c 1650-1750?	2	320	1 vessel. Profile unusual probably oval ?dripping pan in yellow-glazed ?Border ware - but coarser & browner fabric with band of brown glz extending below rim. Traces sooting under. Or possibly from Houndslow pottery? Or possibly Verwood-type? Probably 18C
55	c 1830-1900	15	784	TPW. Complete brown stoneware ink bottle 160mm tall. Glazed Basalt ware teapot. YELL. PMR, PEAR
61	c 1830-1900	3	112	TPW dish profiles, small ?condiment cup or egg cup
66	c 1840-1880	4	69	TPW chamberpot rim with blue sponged or stencilled decoration, plus sugarbowl footing
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>1535</b>	

## D.2 Clay Pipe

*By John Cotter*

### **Introduction and methodology**

D.2.1 The excavation produced a total of 14 pieces of clay pipe weighing 38 g from 6 contexts. These have been catalogued and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue records, per context, the spot-date, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present.

### **Date and nature of the assemblage**

D.2.2 The assemblage is generally in a mixed condition but most of the latest pieces are fairly fresh. The majority of contexts are dated by pipe stems to the late 18th or 19th century, although some of these contain a few worn stems of 17th and 18th century date. Context 27 contained a complete though residual pipe bowl of c 1630-1650. Context 41 is dated to the 18th-century by a single piece of pipe stem. No makers' marks or decoration were noted. Fuller details are available in Table 2. No further work is recommended.

Table 2: Clay Pipe

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Total sherds (No.)	Weight (g)	Comments
27	L18/19C	3	2	0	5	18	2x possibly 19C stems with narrow stem bores (SB) c1.5-2mm, fresh. 1x worn 18C stem. 2x (joining) complete small bowl c1630-1650 with stubby spur - probably burnt in a bonfire etc as

							reddened all over ext including soil within bowl and over stem break - otherwise quite fresh
40	L18/19C	2	1	0	3	7	Fresh late stems including fragment of bowl spur
41	18C	3	0	0	3	9	1x fresh 18C stem SB 2.5mm. 2x worn 17C stems
43	L18/19C	1	0	0	1	2	SB c 1.5mm
46	L18/19C	1	0	0	1	1	SB c 2mm
55	L18/19C	1	0	0	1	1	SB c 1.5mm, fresh
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	

### D.3 Glass

*By Ian Scott*

D.3.1 The excavation produced 7 glass bottles or jars from 3 contexts almost all of 20th-century date and post dating the First World War.

#### **Context 3**

1 London Co-operative Society milk bottle, N & W section, 1-pint bottle. Colourless glass. Machine moulded. The bottle dates from after the creation of the London Co-operative Society by the amalgamation of local Co-ops in the 1920s. The bottle finish has an inner lip to take a card top or seal.

2 Brown beer bottle, machine moulded, with internal screw for hard rubber screw cork. Post World War One.

3 Tapered bottle with reeded or fluted decoration and plain panel for label. Corked closure. Machine moulded. No indication of manufacturer. Post World War One. Shape and decoration suggests 1920s or early 1930s. Possibly a bottle for cocktails or mixers.

4 Fragment of a modern screw top jar, amber glass. Probably a pill bottle. Machine moulded.

5 Small cylindrical bottle or phial with black bakelite screw cap, colourless glass. Machine moulded. Embossed 'ABBÉ CHAUPITRE'. The Abbé Chaupitre was a pioneer of homeopathic medicine in France in the early 20th-century. Products with the Abbé Chaupitre name are still available today.

#### **Context 47**

6 Cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with square finish for corked closure. Colourless metal. Moulded in three-part mould with hand finished rim. Later 19th century.

#### **Context 52**

7 Cylindrical ink bottle, with corked closure. Colourless metal. Machine moulded. Early 20th-century, post World War One.



## D.4 Stone

*By Ruth Shaffrey*

- D.4.1 A single piece of white marble, possibly Carrara marble was found in context 61. It is a small moulded fragment with a curved edge and it is a little small for function to be determined, although one possibility is that it is the end of a fireplace mantel. The straight edge has a single letter T and a \* carved into it - this might be a mason's mark or graffiti; if the straight edge was flush with a wall, the mark would not have been visible. It is a relatively high status piece.

## D.5 Bone brush head

*By Leigh Allen*

- D.5.1 The head from a bone brush was recovered from context 55. The head is flat, rectangular and rounded at the end. The face of brush head is perforated by three rows of 10/11 small circular holes that would have held the bristles. Unfortunately none of the bristles have survived however the copper wire that would have secured them to the head does. The wire survives in situ in 3 grooves on the back of the brush head. This wire would have been inserted into each of the holes forming a loop through which the bristles were inserted, when the wire was tightened the bristles would have been doubled up and pulled into the hole (MacGregor 1985, 183). Probably used as tooth brushes these objects are often found in 17th century and later contexts.





## APPENDIX E. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### E.1 OA Project Team

E.1.1 The fieldwork was conducted by Katrina Anker, Vix Hughes and Dan Sykes. The report was written by Katrina Anker, with contributions by Vix Hughes, Leigh Allen, John Cotter, Ian Scott and Ruth Shaffrey. The report was illustrated by Markus Dylewski, Lucy Offord and Jane Smallridge. The archive will be prepared for deposition by Susan Rawlings and Nicola Scott. The project was managed for OA by David Score



## APPENDIX F. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

*MacGregor, A 1985, Bone, antler, ivory and horn. The technology of skeletal materials since the Roman period.* Croom Helm, London

Museum of London Archaeology, 2010, *Johnson House, Cundy Street, Belgravia. Historic Environment Assessment.* Unpublished report. Museum of London.

OA, 2011, *Johnson House, Cundy Street, Belgravia, SW1. Trial Trench Evaluation. Written Scheme of Investigation.*



## APPENDIX G. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	Johnson House, Cundy Street, Belgravia, City of Westminster
<b>Site code:</b>	JOH 11
<b>Grid reference:</b>	TQ 28458 78627
<b>Type:</b>	Watching brief and evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	Watching brief: 18th–20th May 2011. Evaluation: 24th–30th August 2011.
<b>Area of site:</b>	0.35ha
<b>Summary of results:</b>	Evaluation and watching brief uncovered truncated remains of brick structures and granite sett surface all likely to be associated with the former Victorian terraced houses situated within the site.
<b>Location of archive:</b>	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course, under the following accession number: JOH 11





Scale 1:25,000

Reproduced from the E xplorer 1:25,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 2004 All rights reserved.Licence No. AL 10000569

Figure 1: Site location



X:\JOH 11\_ Johnson House Belgravia (Geomatics\current\JOH11\_Trench\_location\_071011.dwg(A4 trench locations)\BIDOFW 12896\BIDOFW 12896\Johnson House, Belgravia\karfina.anker\*.07 Oct 2011

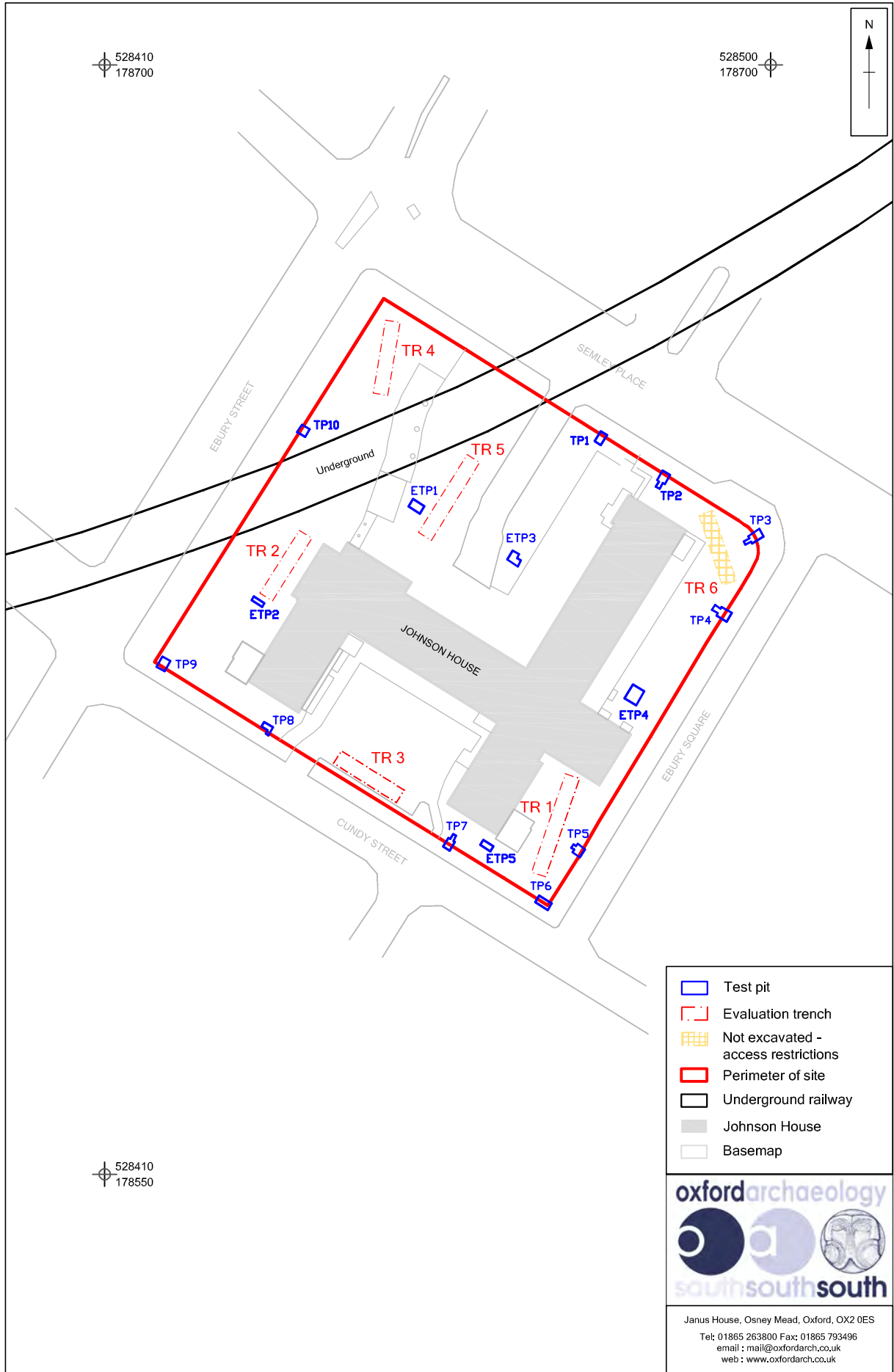


Figure 2. Trench and test pit location plan





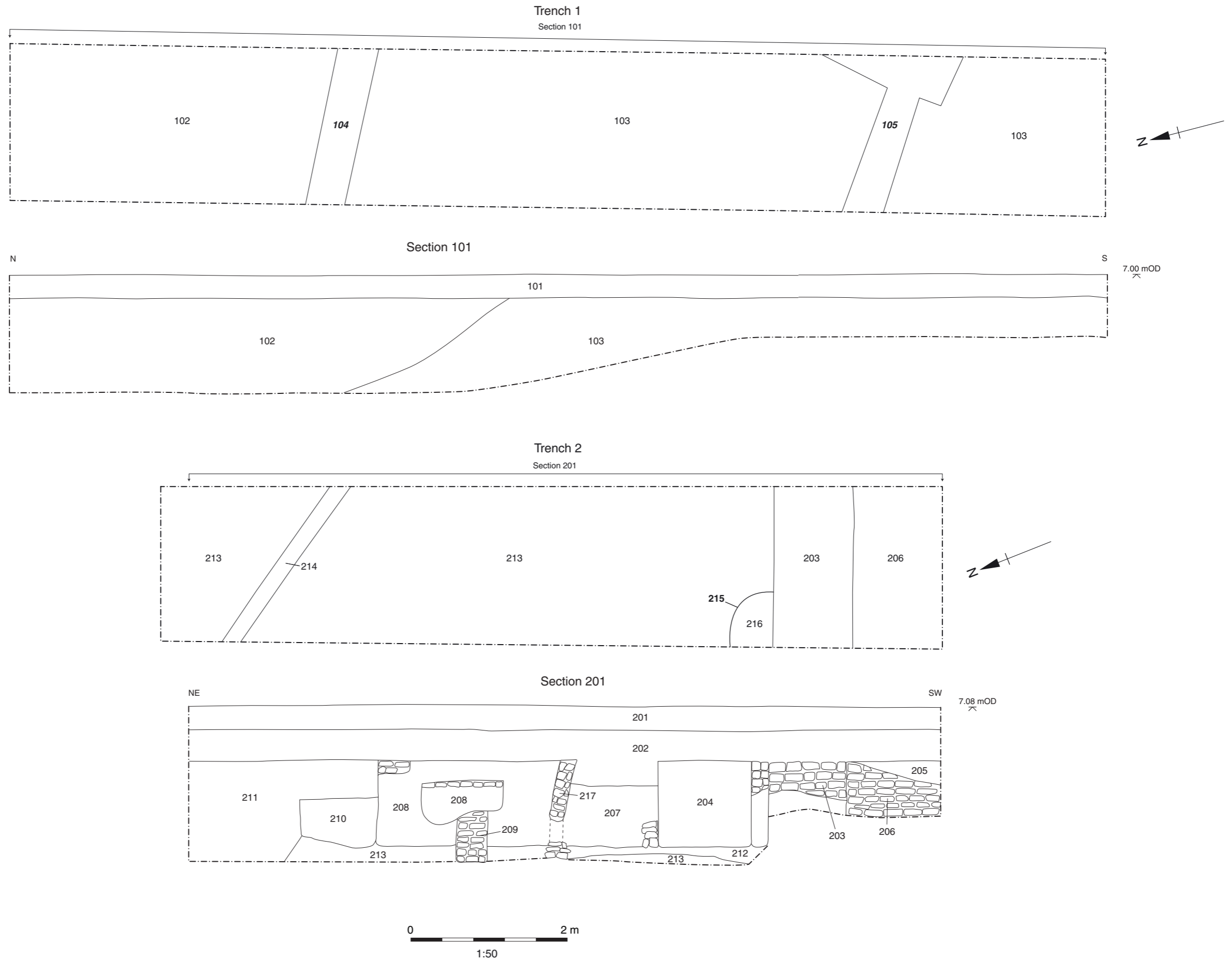


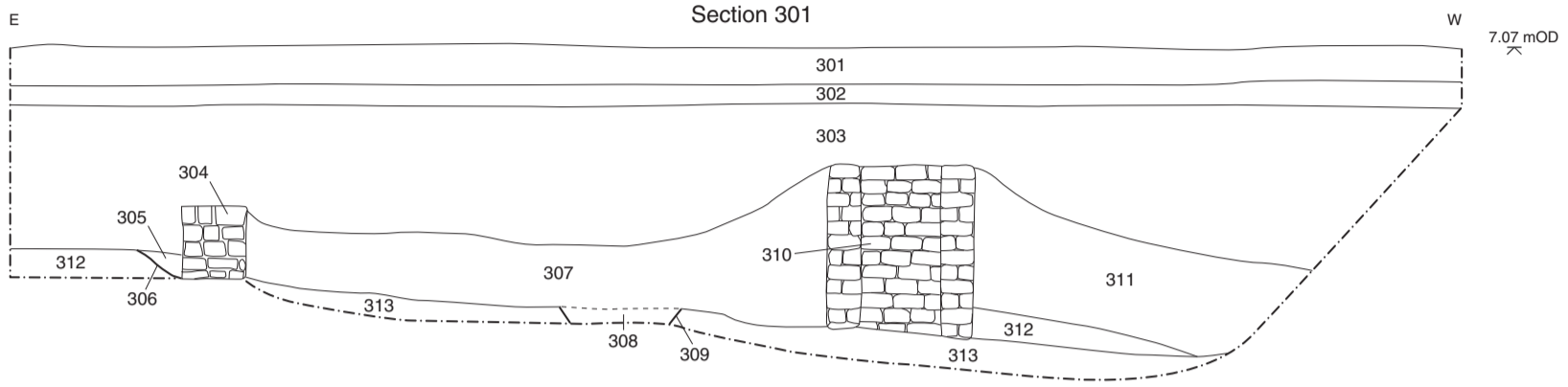
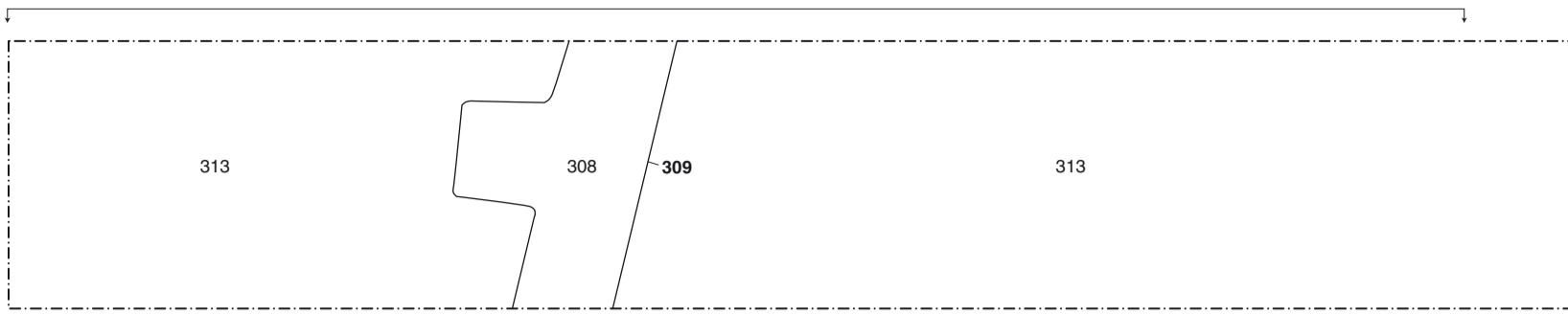
Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 1 and 2, sections 101 and 201



\\Server1\invoice codes\ thru qJ\_codes\JOH11\Johnson House\LO\MD\23.09.11

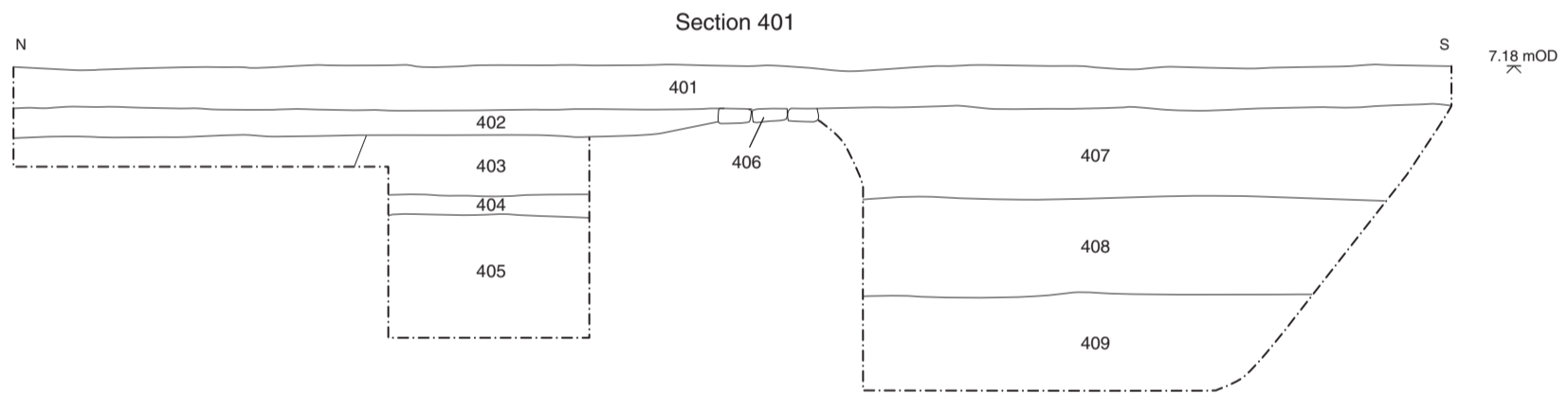
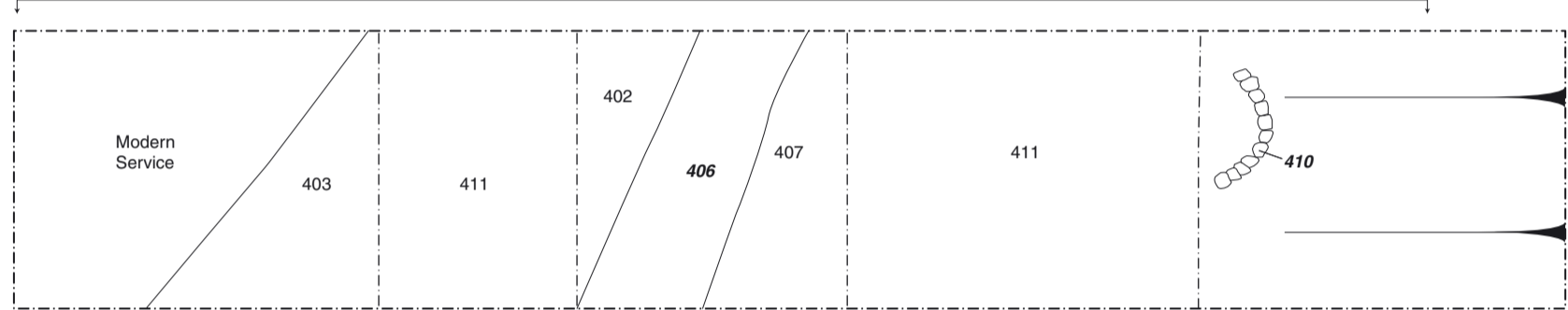
### Trench 3

Section 301



### Trench 4

Section 401



### Trench 5

Section 501

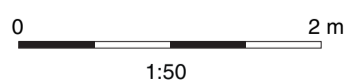
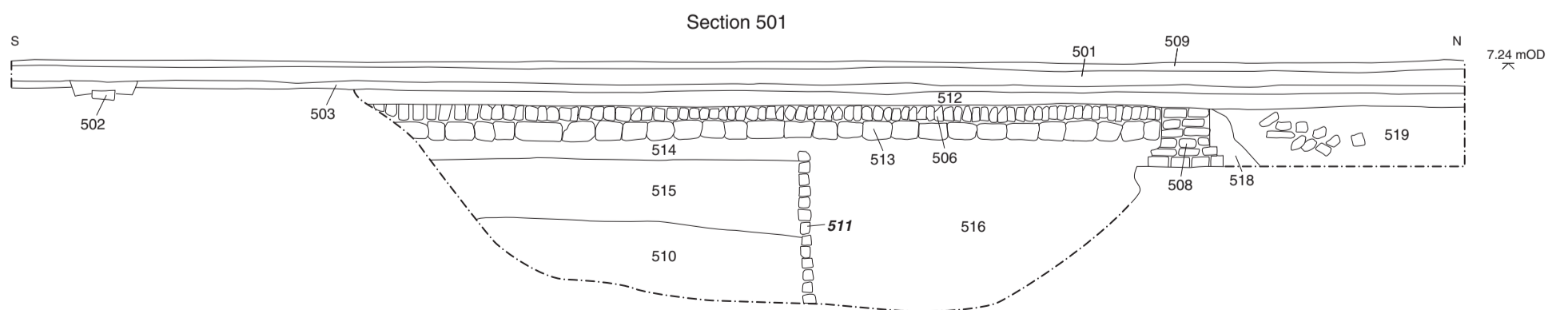
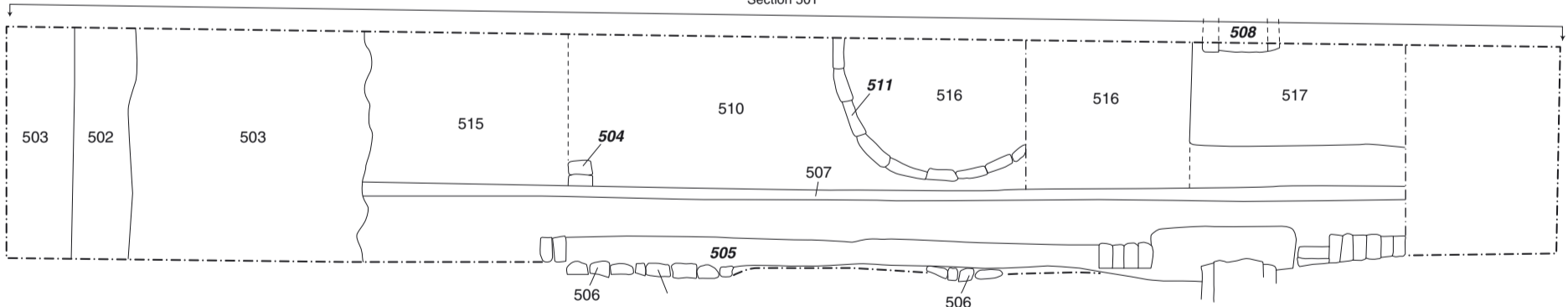


Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 3, 4 and 5, sections 301, 401 and 501





Plate 1: Trench 2



Plate 2: Trench 5





**Head Office/Registered Office/  
OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599  
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>



**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a  
Private Limited Company, N<sup>o</sup>: 1618597  
and a Registered Charity, N<sup>o</sup>: 285627*